

Drug file

E 7268

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

August 2, 1972

friend's father, there were the boys, both 13, and then the explosion, the silence, the ambulance to Prince William Hospital without hope.

His father, Thomas Mullendore, said of his son's death last night that it was "purely accidental." He said Roy had taken a National Rifle Association hunter safety course in June, while the family was visiting Ethiopia.

Roy knew how to handle automatics. He was familiar with other types of revolvers, the father said. "He was familiar with all types of firearms; he has fired a .22 caliber pistol and rifle on ranges."

But perhaps because of the safety training, Mullendore, a communications specialist, would allow no guns in his home.

"I don't own a firearm and I have not let my children own even a BB gun," the father said yesterday. "Anyone that has a firearm in his house is . . . well, I just don't know."

"It was an accident," the father of the other boy said.

"I don't want to talk about it. The kids were just fooling around like kids do."

Police placed no charges against the youth; the neighbors were understanding yesterday, talking of the dead boy's popularity.

A little girl remembered Roy Mullendore lent her a face mask at the neighborhood pool; a classmate at Marsteller Junior High wept to tell of the two going fishing. "Roy was a pretty good guy," the fishing companion said.

Roy was born in San Jose, Costa Rica. He was a Boy Scout and high school student of distinction, a swimmer and competitor at track.

He collected poems, and his favorite poet was the Canadian balladeer Robert W. Service. The boy's favorite work, his father said, was Service's best known, "The Shooting of Dan McGrew."

Yesterday he came home from summer school at Stonewall Jackson High School where he had been taking a typing course.

His father, taking his day off at home, saw him briefly. Roy ate a light lunch and left.

It was the police who come to the house after the accident who told Mullendore he would never see Roy alive.

#### MANDATORY JAIL SENTENCES FOR NONADDICT DRUG PUSHERS

**HON. BARBER B. CONABLE, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1972

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, during the past 4 months a number of individuals and organizations in the Rochester area have endorsed a proposal I cosponsored providing for mandatory jail sentences for nonaddict drug pushers and providing Federal judges with additional discretion in deciding whether or not to release these nonaddict pushers on bail.

My constituents feel, as I do, that there is a different degree of culpability involved between a professional pusher and his addict counterpart and that the law should reflect this difference between the two. Professional pushers are often involved with organized crime and, according to the Department of Justice, may have jumped bond and continue to supply American addicts from foreign bases.

This course of action has been endorsed by the Monroe County legislature; the Council of the City of Rochester;

Monroe County District Attorney Jack B. Lazarus; five Rotary Clubs; the Girl Scouts of Rochester and Genesee County; the Church of the Holy Spirit, Penfield, N.Y.; and over 1,200 interested individuals. These endorsements indicate the strong desire at the grassroots for tougher action against drug pushers. I hope every Member of Congress will review this proposal and aid the effort to secure its favorable consideration by Congress.

#### HEROIN ADDICTION: THE WAR BROUGHT HOME

**HON. DON EDWARDS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, there are many reasons why the United States must end the war in Vietnam and many unanswered questions regarding why the war continues. Increasingly our attention is drawn to a reason, and a question, that have become paramount—the infection of our society through the Southeast Asian heroin traffic and the failure of the U.S. Government to use its power over Asian allies to stop their complicity in the drug traffic. An editorial which recently appeared in the Washington Post describes a report by Government agencies, including the CIA, which have recently investigated the involvement of officials of the governments of Thailand and South Vietnam in the narcotics traffic. This connection between heroin smuggling and the very highest governmental levels of our Asian allies has been well documented and long known. The destruction of the lives of young soldiers who became addicted in Vietnam is, unfortunately, becoming a human tragedy equally well documented and known. The question is, when are we going to stop the war and end this source of heroin addiction?

The article follows:

#### HEROIN AND THE WAR

Alfred McCoy, a Yale graduate student who interviewed 250 people, charges that the Central Intelligence Agency has known of Thai and South Vietnamese official involvement in heroin traffic, has covered up their involvement and has participated in aspects of the traffic itself. The CIA has publicly denied these charges, in the process even persuading Mr. McCoy's publisher, Harper & Row, to let it review his book manuscript before publication. But now there comes an internal government report—done by the CIA and other agencies—on the difficulties of controlling the narcotics trade in Southeast Asia. The report states:

"The most basic problem, and the one that unfortunately appears least likely of any early solution, is the corruption, collusion, and indifference at some places in some governments, particularly Thailand and South Vietnam, that precludes more effective suppression of traffic by the governments on whose territory it takes place."

That is to say, a private report by agencies including the CIA confirms the thrust of charges which the CIA publicly denies. The White House contends the report, completed in February, is "out of date."

Now we are aware that the Nixon administration

has worked with great vigor and much effectiveness to curb the international narcotics trade. The fact remains that the largest supplies of the filthiest prison of them all apparently come from or through Thailand and South Vietnam, if one is to take the CIA's private word—as against its public word—on the matter. Nor should it stretch any reasonable man's credulity to understand that the United States has had to accept certain limitations on its efforts to get those governments to stop drug dealing; because it has wanted to ensure their cooperation in the war against North Vietnam. In the final human analysis there is simply no place in the pursuit of honor and a just peace in Southeast Asia for an all-out honest effort to control traffic in heroin. This is the infinitely tragic fact flowing from continued American involvement in the war.

Would heroin addiction among Americans have swollen to its current dimensions and would the amount of heroin reaching the United States from South Vietnam and Thailand have reached its current levels if the war—and power politics—had not gotten in the way of effective American pressure upon the governments in Saigon and Bangkok? If President Nixon needs any further reason to make good his pledge to end the war, this is almost reason enough by itself for what it says about the character of regimes this country has gotten into the habit of supporting—lavishly and indiscriminately—in the name of our "national security" and world peace.

#### DEDICATES NEW CHURCH BUILDING

**HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1972

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, recently the Free Magyar Reformed Church of McKeesport, Pa., dedicated a new building which stands as a testimonial to the deep and abiding religious faith of its congregation and its pastor, the Reverend Barnabas Rozcey.

I was privileged to participate in the dedication which climaxed a 12-year building program on the part of these faithful members of the church and their many friends. It was an occasion which attracted ranking officials of the Reformed Church and other dignitaries. Among them were: the Reverend Dr. Laszlo Berzeviczy; Mr. Paul St. Miklossy of the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America; the Reverend Louis Nagy; the Right Reverend Dezzo Abraham, who is a Bishop of the Hungarian Reformed Church in America; Mr. Elmer Charles, national president of the William Penn Fraternal Association; Judge Albert Flork and the Reverend Zoltan Kovacs, principal speakers for the evening; and Pastor Rozcey.

The decision of the Free Magyar Reformed Church to build a new house of worship was made back in 1960. The step was the purchase of property on the outskirts of the city of McKeesport, where it was decided to construct a new sanctuary, Sunday school classrooms, a fellowship hall and a parsonage. Ten years later, the congregation authorized the church council to proceed with the drawing of preliminary plans. Within 6